

1951



COMPANY D
33rd MEDIUM
TANK BATTALION



THIRD ARMORED DIVISION

THIRD

ARMORED DIVISION

fort knox, ky.

HEADQUARTERS THE ARMORED CENTER

Office of the Commanding General

Fort Knox, Kentucky

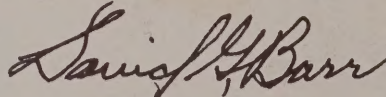
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 3D ARMORED DIVISION:

During the long years, since the very beginning of our Country, soldiers of the U. S. Army, through innumerable acts of gallantry and intrepidity, have welded a strong chain of high tradition and have gained for themselves, a hard-earned place in history.

Now that you have completed your initial stage of training, you can look forward to furthering these episodes of gallantry and steadfastness as you take your place in the various units of our expanding Army. You have been fortunate to wear the colorful shoulder patch of the 3d Armored Division which was a spearhead element in the last war and has a distinguished combat record.

Depicted in these pages you will find the camera's dispassionate eye has captured some of these unforgettable moments during the turbulence of your transition from a civilian to a soldier. I know this book will prove of great interest to you in the years to come.

My best wishes to each of you.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "David G. Barr". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "David" and last name "Barr" clearly legible.

DAVID G. BARR
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DAVID G. BARR
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding



JOHN C. MACDONALD
Brigadier General
Chief of Staff





HEADQUARTERS 3D ARMORED DIVISION

Office of the Commanding General

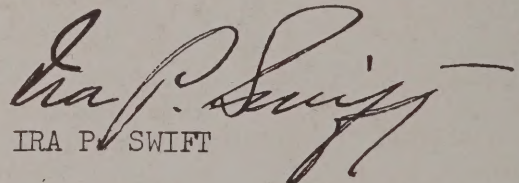
Fort Knox, Kentucky

To the Personnel of the Third Armored Division:

Today, as during the days of World War II, Fort Knox has taken its place as one of the foremost training centers of the world. The unrest of a tense world has made it necessary for Fort Knox to turn out thousands of well trained men and potential leaders.

The Third Armored Division is contributing in a large measure to the accomplishment of this training mission. That we have met the challenge squarely is due largely to the zeal, willingness, and fine spirit of cooperation you men have demonstrated throughout your training.

Let me congratulate you upon your efforts and wish each of you the best of luck in the days ahead.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Ira P. Swift', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

IRA P. SWIFT

Major General, U.S. Army

Commanding



IRA P. SWIFT
Major General
Commanding
Third Armored Division



RAYMOND E. S. WILLIAMSON
Brigadier General
Assistant Division Commander
Third Armored Division



CHARLES P. BIXEL
Colonel
Director of Training



ARTHUR H. BLACK
Colonel
Chief of Staff

GENERAL STAFF



STEPHAN F. GRILLOT
Major
G-1



THOMAS R. WATSON
Captain
G-2



KENNETH C. HAYCROFT
Lieutenant Colonel
G-3



M. B. ALLEN
Lieutenant Colonel
G-4

SPECIAL STAFF



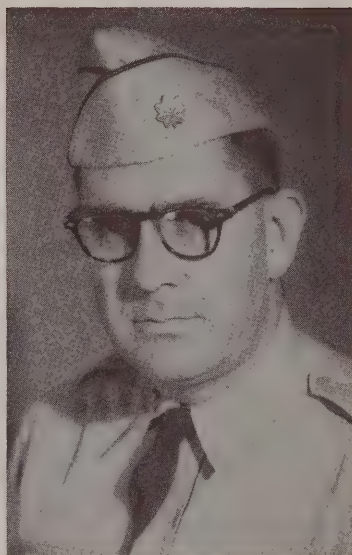
J. J. FOGARTY
Lieutenant Colonel
Inspector General



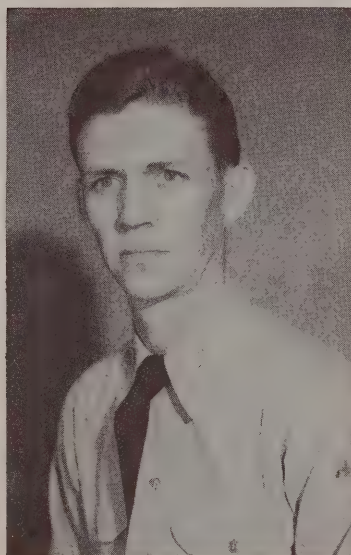
C. M. SMITH
Lieutenant Colonel
Division Chaplain



WILBERT D. MEEKS
Lieutenant Colonel
Adjutant General



H. J. NORTH
Major
Judge Advocate



HENRY M. BALDWIN, JR.
Captain
Public Information Officer



DAVID C. GUARNIERI
Captain
Division Surgeon



SPEARHEAD IN THE WEST

THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION IN WORLD WAR TWO

The Third Armored Division "Spearhead" was forged in Louisiana and tempered in the hedgerows of Normandy.

Birth began at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, in, 1941. It was then commanded by General Alvin Gillem. The Armored Force, which went charging through France and Germany, was an infant then.

The United States was still at peace although Europe was blazing with the Nazi application of blitz warfare.

The men of the Third Armored Division justified the General's faith in them, "my always dependable" as they led the American First Army through France, graduating from the novice to the heavy-weight class.

The name "SPEARHEAD" was given for the many firsts compiled by the Division . . . first to enter Belgium, first to break through the Siegfried Line, first to fire artillery shells on German soil, first to capture a German City.



Tanks advance through battle scarred city.

From Camp Beauregard, the Third Armored moved to Camp Polk, Louisiana, and the basic training nucleus was formed.

The Mojave Desert Training center, California, then under the Command of General George S. Patton, was the Third's next move. This training toughened the men and prepared them for ultimate combat.

Camp Pickett, Virginia, was next and then Indiantown Gap, Pa., where more intensive combat training was undergone.

The Division was alerted for overseas movement August 10, 1943, and departed from Camp Kilmer, N. J., September 4. Four days later they received word, while on the high seas, of Italy's surrender, which was the first stepping stone in the path to victory in Europe.

September 15 the Third docked at Liverpool and was billeted in Wiltshire, England, where final phases of combat operations were practiced.

June 28, 1944, the Third Armored Division hit Omaha Beach in Normandy. Hedgerow fighting

Halftrack in convoy rolls along highway on the way to Berlin



was slow, but the Division's Armored might exploded at Marigny and swung south to Mayenne, leading the First Army's units through the St. Lo breakthrough.

Green troops were now seasoned veterans, knowing that an 88 has no eyes and little respect for rank.

August 7, General Rose assumed command of the Division, relieving General LeRoy H. Watson. Rose, a former combat command leader in the Second Armored Division, was an accomplished tanker and strategist.

Then, the Division closed the Falaise-Argentan pocket, containing the German Seventh Army near Puanges, 18 August. Six days later the SPEARHEAD elements were on the banks of the Seine River after speeding through Courville and Chartres.

Once over the stubborn Seine, August 25, the drive for the Siegfried Line began. The streak across France and Belgium saw Meaux, Soissons, Laon, Marle, Mons, Charleroi, Namur and Liege fall to the slugging Armor and Infantry team.

This 18 day move was one of the most amazing and rapid Armor moves in history. At Mons, the Division captured 8,000 prisoners and cut off more than 40,000.

Nazi might was crumbling before the rapier-like edge of the SPEARHEAD. Germany had been safe from foreign invaders since the days of Napoleon, but now the Third Armored Division sent the first American artillery shell into German soil on September 10.

Two days later the border was crossed and the breach of the Siegfried Line was started.

The move was temporarily halted December 16, when Von Rundstedt began the counter offensive in the Ardennes.

During the Battle of the Bulge the 3d jumped into action at Houffalize, Belgium, and severed an important highway leading to St. Vith.

January, 1945, saw the Division advancing at the tortuous rate of a half mile a day against bitter and violent opposition into Germany. The Roer River defense line was stormed and the SPEARHEAD swept into the key industrial city



of Cologne in February, 1945. Paderborn, the "Fort Knox Armored Center" of Germany was swept up and the back door to the Ruhr Pocket was closed in the advance.

The joy of storming Paderborn was cloaked in sadness by the death of the Third's Commanding General, Major General Maurice Rose. The General was leading a drive to take a road junction near Paderborn when he ran into German tanks.

The General apparently thought the tank commander was asking for his pistol. He reached for it, but was killed.

Brig. Gen. Doyle Hickey assumed command of

the Division.

After mopping up the Lippstadt-Paderborn area, the Division jumped off on April 5, and reaching the new objective found every bridge blown by the Nazis in their hasty flight.

In spite of this resistance, the Weser River was crossed and 22 towns were taken before sunset, April 9.

On April 11, the German city of Nordhausen was taken and scenes of horror in the German Prison camps will live forever in the minds of men of the Third Armored Division.

Tanks fire on a village near their objective near Korbach, Germany



An all out drive was started for the Elbe River. Dessau provided a brief flurry of resistance. It was taken April 23, and the Division crossed the Salle River north of Halle.

Thirteen days later, VE Day was officially proclaimed.

At the war's end the SPEARHEAD pulled up at Dessau and followed occupational duty near Langen. This role was filled until inactivation day, Friday, November 9, at Aalen, Germany.

The SPEARHEAD had led General Collins First Army across a flaming Europe . . . Normany — St. Lo — Falaise — Mons — Namur — Liege — the Siegfried Line — the Ardennes — Cologne — Paderborn — Nordhausen — Dessau! Flaming symbols of total war.

July 15, 1947, the Third Armored Division was reactivated at Fort Knox, Kentucky, as a basic training center. The training program in use in the SPEARHEAD Division is being studied and observed by leaders of other training units throughout the United States.

Tanks fire at German positions somewhere in Belgium





The Fort Knox Vault

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY — HOME OF AMERICAN ARMOR

Fort Knox, Kentucky, often referred to during World War II as the “third largest city in Kentucky,” is universally known as the “Home of American Armor,” for it was here that the idea developed to mechanize elements of the United States Army.

The history of Fort Knox dates back to 1903, at which time maps of this section were drawn up and presented to the War Department together with plans and sketches. The War Department leased 10,000 acres of the land and later that year, 30,000 troops moved into the area to participate in the Army’s first large-scale maneuvers.

However, plans to erect a camp lay idle until 1918 when the War Department decided to appropriate funds to purchase 40,000 acres of land to establish a training center for Field Artillery during World War I. The site was named Camp Knox in honor of General Henry Knox, Commander of Artillery during the Revolutionary War and later the first Secretary of War. Construction was begun but was only partially completed when the Armistice was signed.

In 1919, however, an additional appropriation was made to purchase more land. From 1919 to 1931, Camp Knox was only used for summer training of National Guard, ROTC, CMTC, and ORC elements of the Fifth Corps area.

In 1931, Camp Knox was visited by General (then Colonel) Daniel Van Voorhis, original commander of the mechanized cavalry. He was accompanied by other members of a War Department Delegation and they selected the post as the most suitable location for the organization and training of a mechanized cavalry brigade.

In 1932, the War Department designated the post as a permanent military establishment and changed the name to Fort Knox. From that time, Fort Knox grew steadily. Many permanent buildings were constructed, including brick barracks, family quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers, post headquarters, hospitals, sewage disposal plant and many others. More land was purchased and made a part of the reservation until today the entire post covers an area of approximately 107,000 acres, and is the largest post in the Zone of Interior.

In 1935, the United States Treasury Department established the Gold Depository here—a beautifully modern, well-guarded building that holds the major portion of the world's gold; and, at one time during World War II, safeguarded the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the British Magna Charta, and Gutenberg Bible, and the original of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address with his marginal notes.

The development of the mechanized cavalry unit got well under way in January 1933, when General Van Voorhis assumed command of the First Cavalry at Marfa, Texas, and returned to Fort Knox with it. This unit later became the nucleus for the new mechanized cavalry command.

Throughout the 1930's (the lean years) when there was opposition both in and out of the Army against mechanized force, pioneering expounders of mobilized theories clung to their firm convictions that the Army needed machines as well as men. Others with General Van Voorhis who propounded these theories were men such as Colonel Bruce Palmer who assisted immeasurably in developing the cavalry tactics and techniques later employed by the armored force; Colonel (later General) Charles L. Scott, long an advocate of mechanization and one of the key figures in both the organization and development of the armored force; Lieutenant Colonel (later General) Adam R. Chaffee, who conducted a one man campaign for mechanization while on duty with the Budget and Legislative Planning Branch of the War Department; Lieutenant Colonel Allen F. Kingmen and Lieutenant Colonel Sereno E. Brett, both of whom later became Brigadier Generals, were spreading the new gospel on the use of armor. Their opinions and ideas, while instructors at the Command and General Staff School, had a great deal to do with laying the foundation for later conceptions of the armored division and subsequent development of Fort Knox.

The Armored Force was born on 10 July 1940. On that day, the War Department issued a directive

stating: "For the purposes of service tests, an armored force is created."

Fort Knox became the headquarters of the new arm of service and to General Chaffee fell the staggering task of building a new military unit when America was at peace. As Fort Knox became the birthplace of all the armored divisions, its proximity to such industrial centers as Detroit, Michigan, and significant contributions of the American Automotive and Locomotive industries added greatly to the new units' rapid program of expansion.

When it was launched the Armored Force had as its backbone the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) and approximately six battalions of Infantry tank units which composed the provisional tank brigade. Of these units, the basic components of the Armored Force were organized and developed into the modern hard-hitting armored units that spearheaded our drive across Africa and Europe during World War II.

Fort Knox, though a mere youngster compared to other permanent military establishments, kept pace with the newly developed branch of service—the Armored Force—and is today one of the foremost training centers in military science, tactics and techniques. At present the major units on the post include The Armored School, The Third Armored Division, the 2128th Area Service Unit, Army Field Forces Board No. 2, all under the command of The Armored Center.

Today, The Armored Center has embarked upon a new revitalized training program. Emphasis is being placed upon developing technicians capable of keeping American armor abreast of the latest developments in military science.

As the reader peruses these pages, he will become fully aware and convinced of the tremendous achievements and farsightedness of the original founders of the armored forces and of the aggressiveness and capabilities of the present leaders at Fort Knox in keeping it the "Home of American Armor."



Third Armored Division Headquarters.



Seventh Avenue Church.

Hill Top Chapel No. 3.



Guest House No. 2.



Service Club No. 2.



The Library.





One line. . . .



then another. . . .

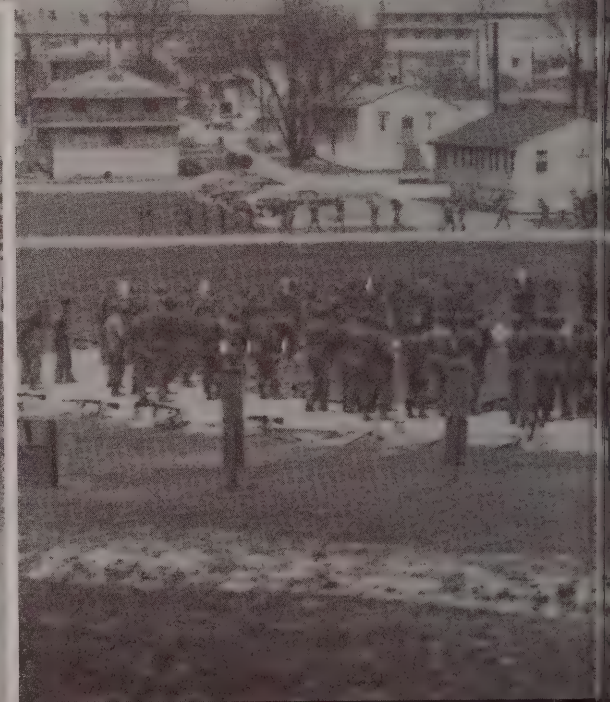
leads to



General Williamson speaks to new recruits.



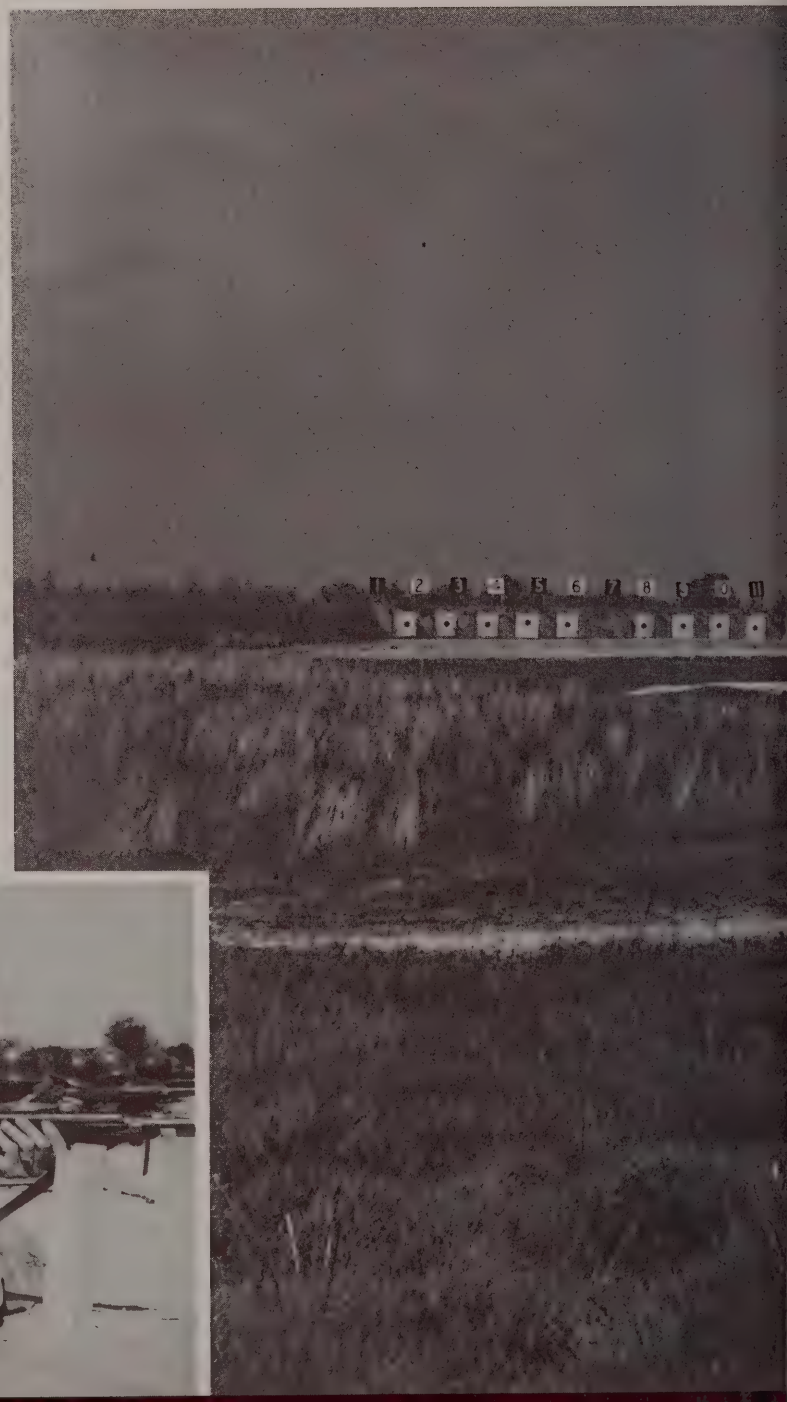
PRELIMINARY RI



FLE INSTRUCTION



MULDRAUGH



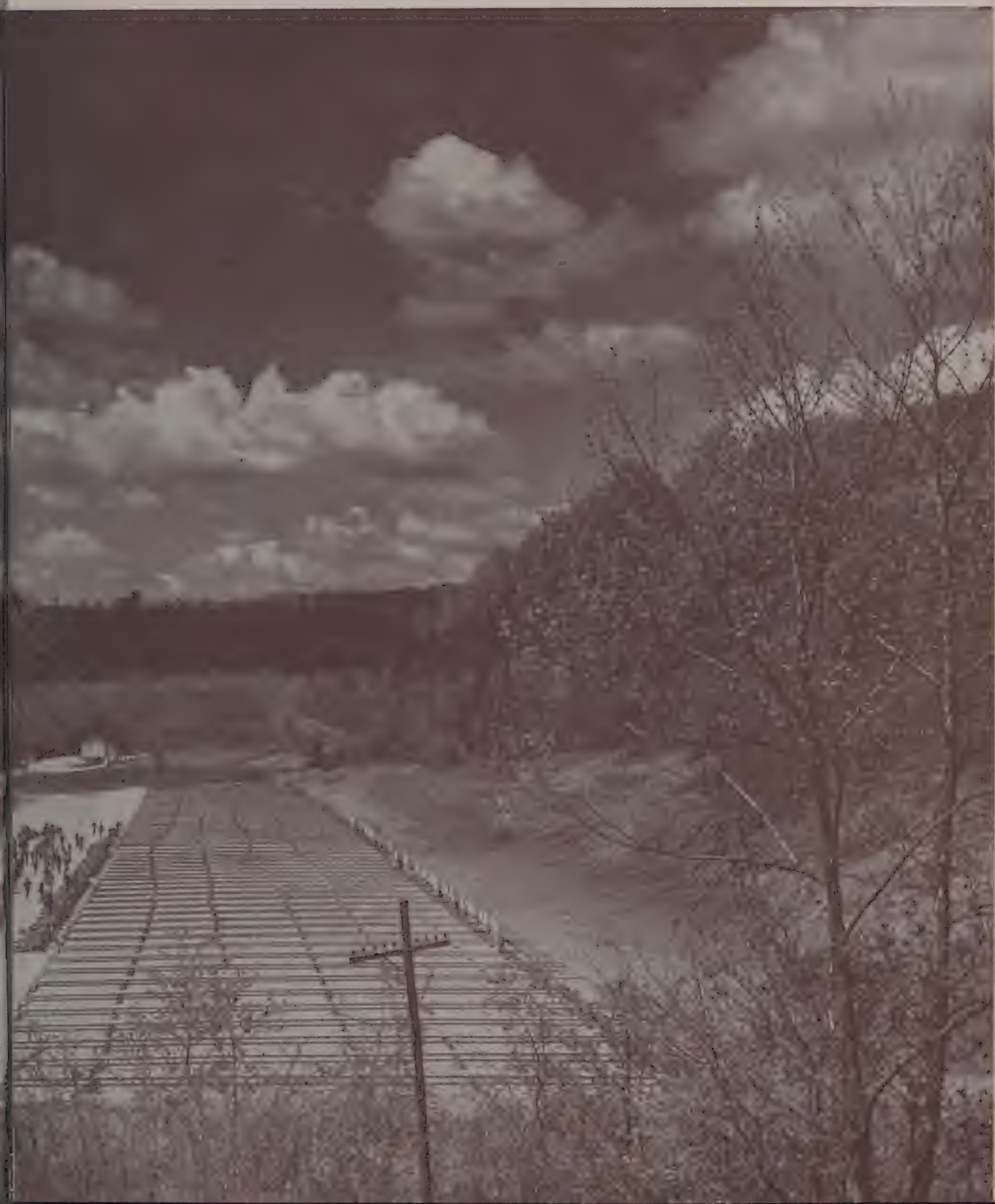
RANGE



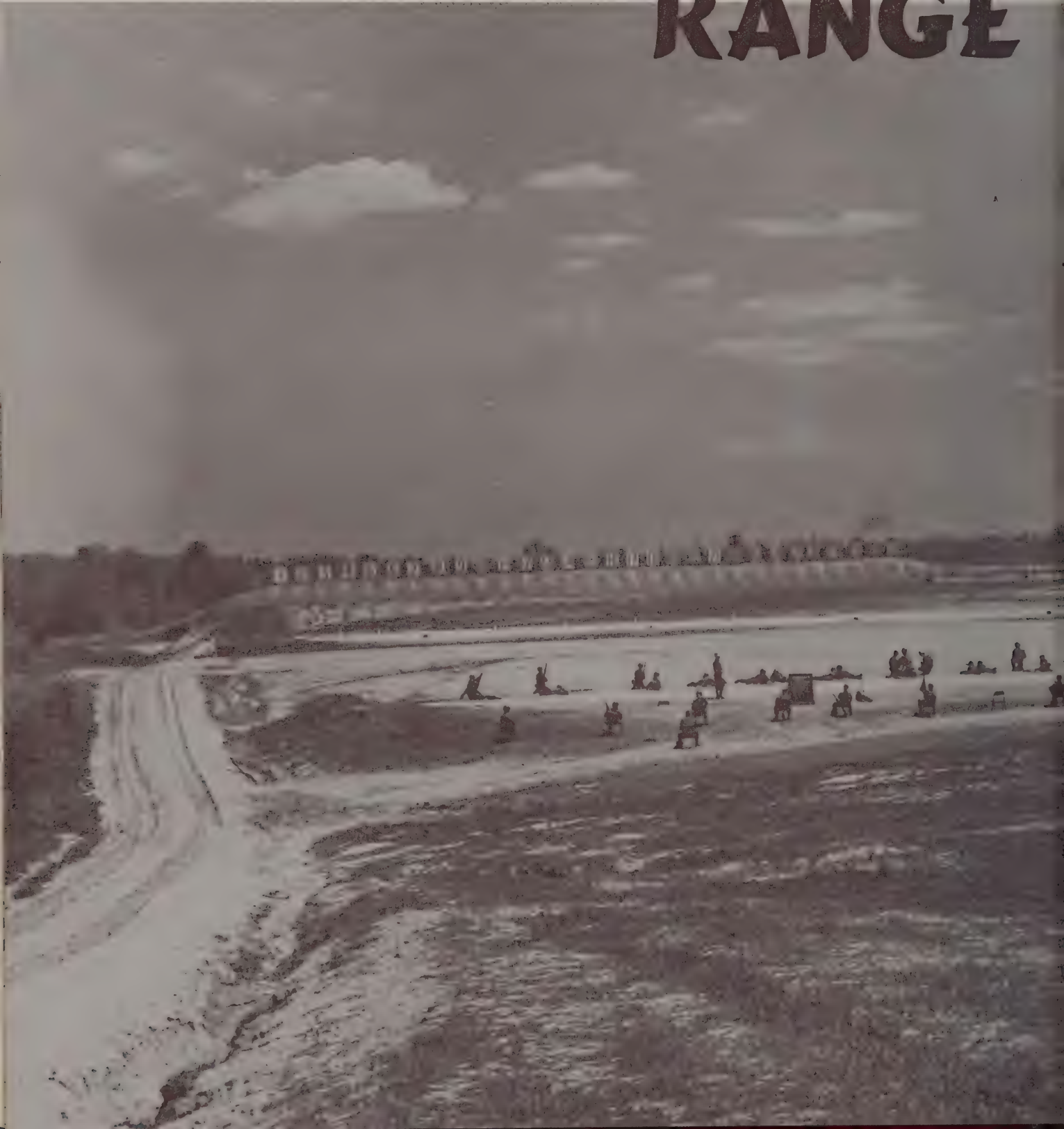
HOOKER



MT. RANGE



DRIPPING SPRINGS RANGE





CUSTER HILL



RANGE



LONGSTREET



RANGE



FORREST HILL

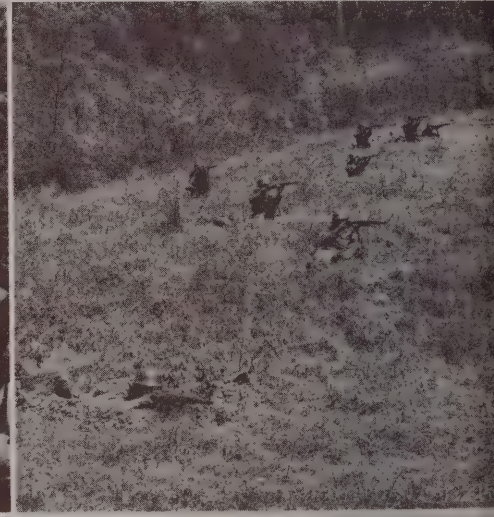
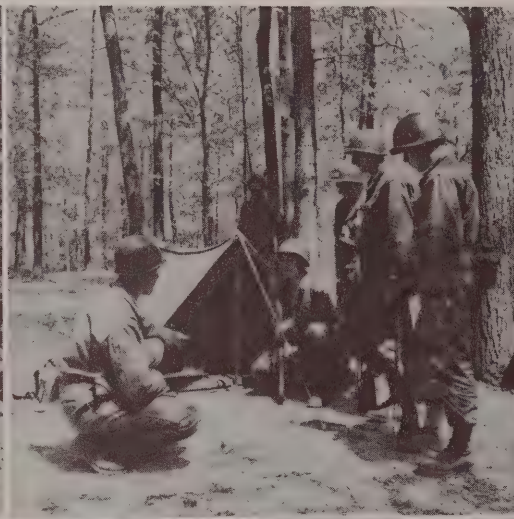
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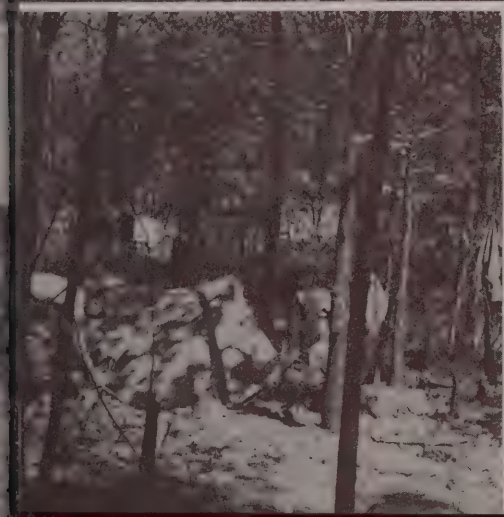
WILSON RANGES



LIFE IN THE ROUGH



ON BIVOUAC



EASY GAP

1000"



AND BURCHAM RANGES



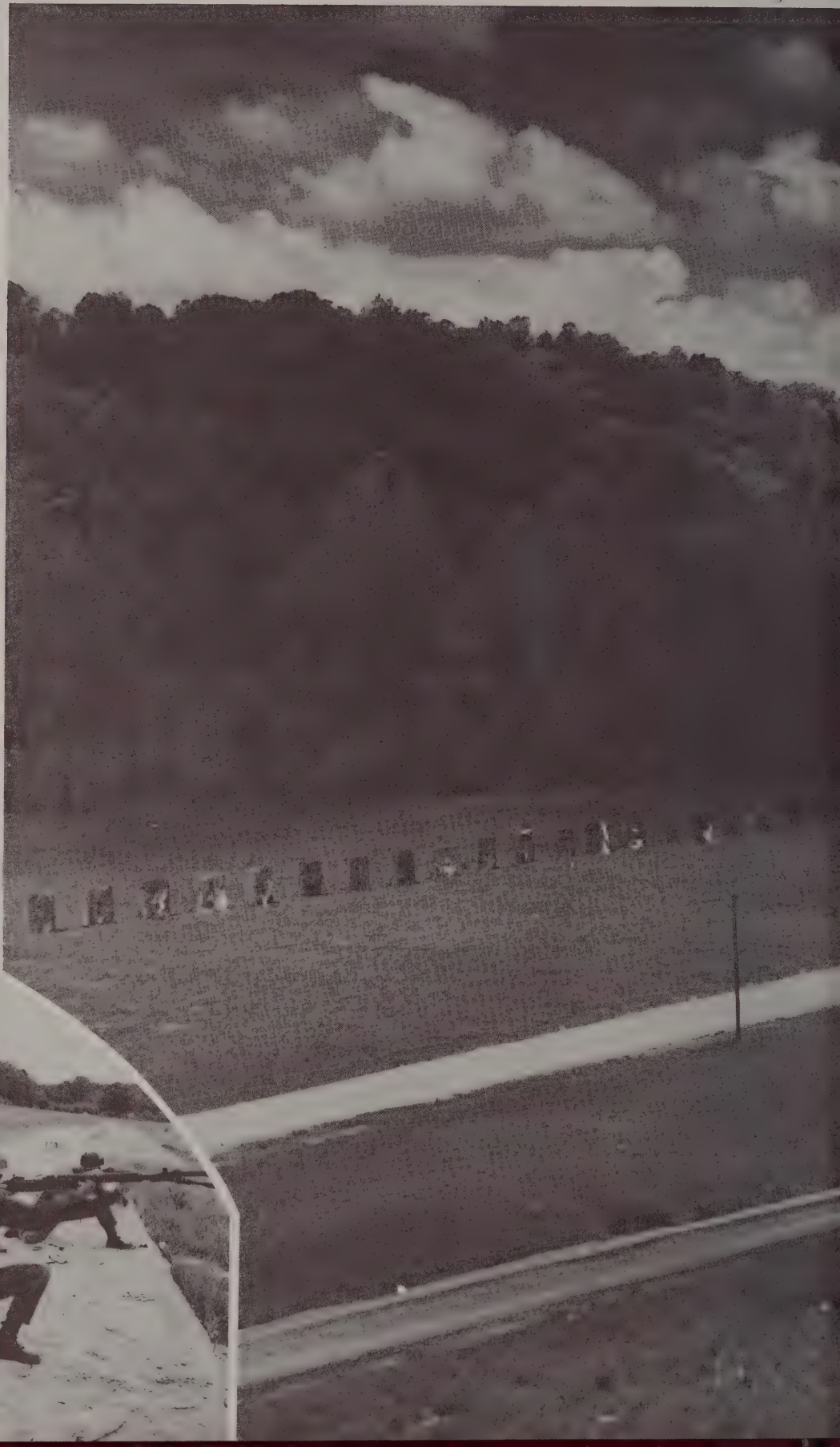
EASY GAP



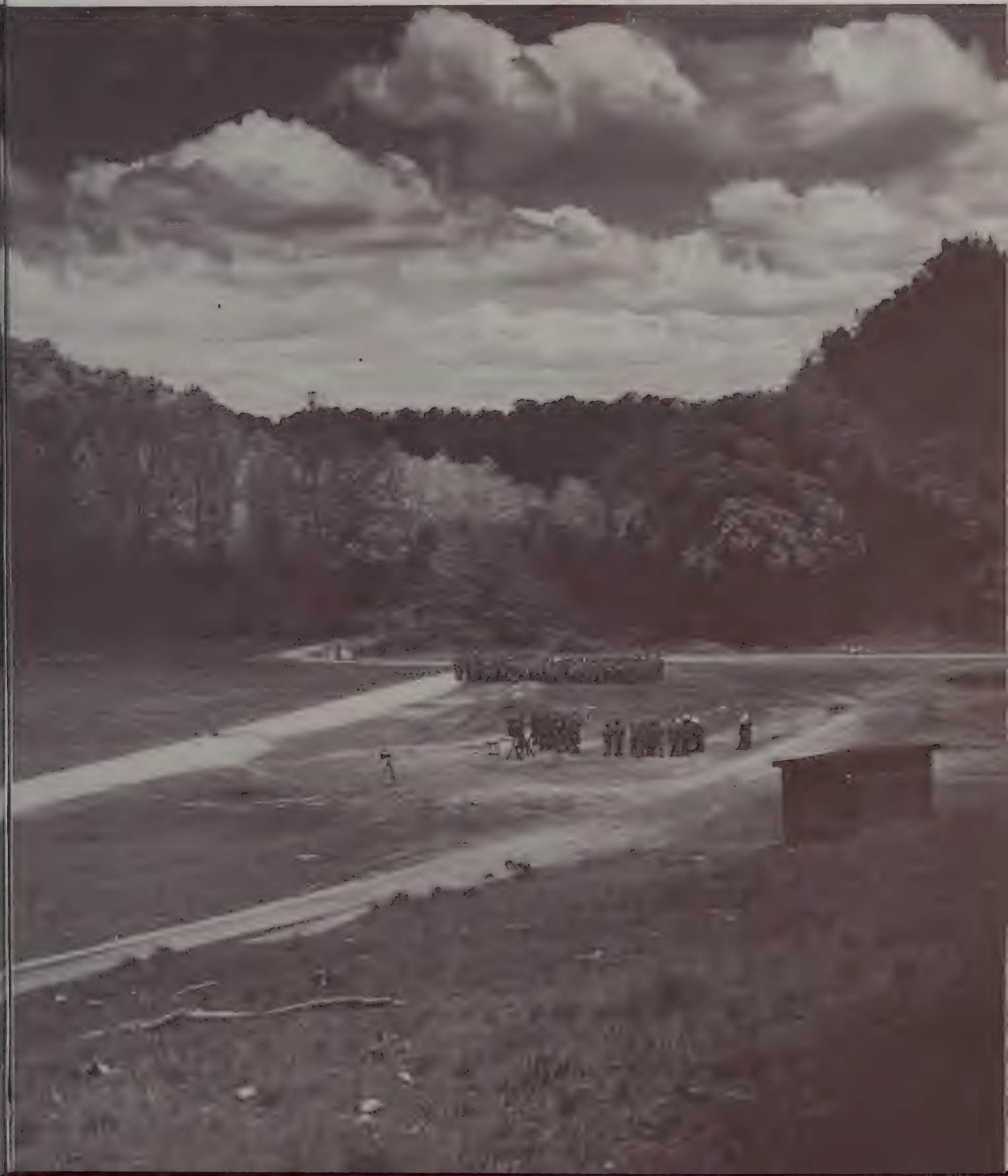
ROCKET RANGE



EASY GAP RIFLE



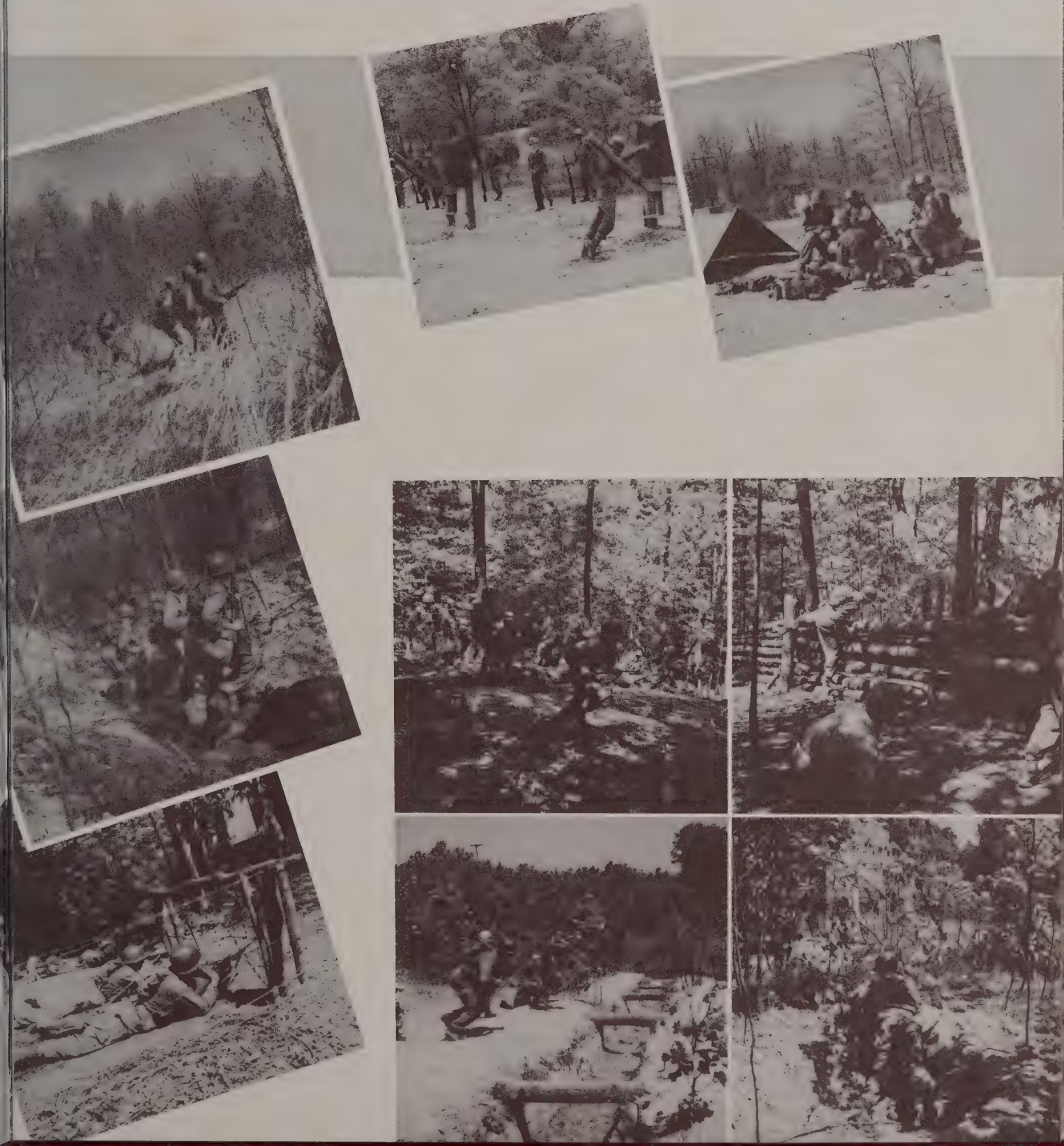
GRENADE RANGE



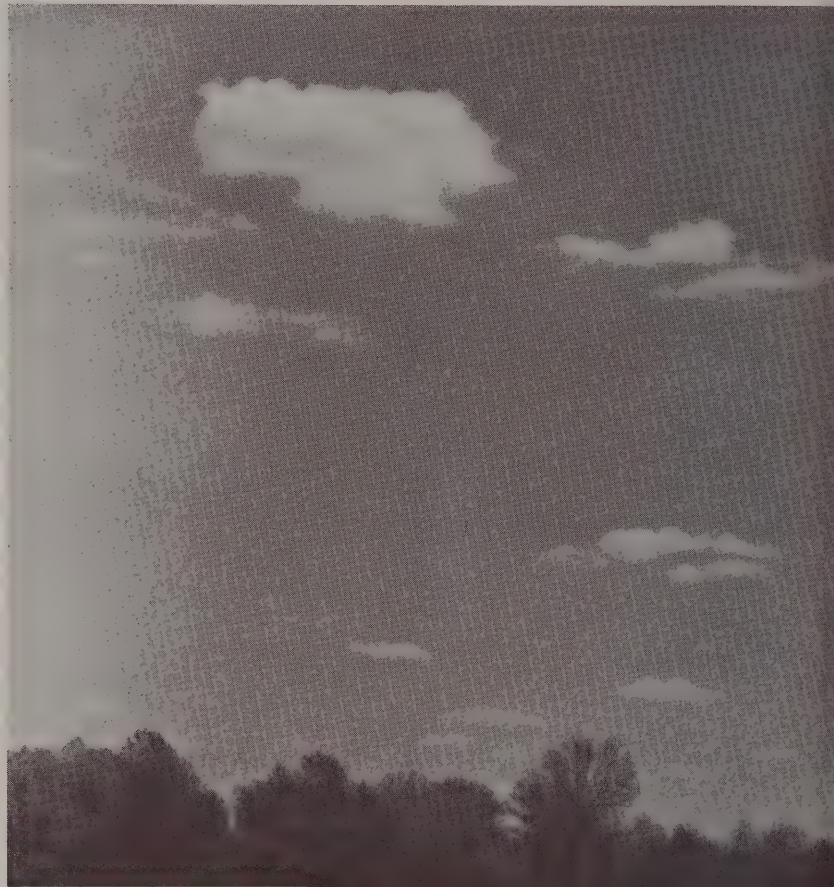
TOLLGATE AND CLOSE



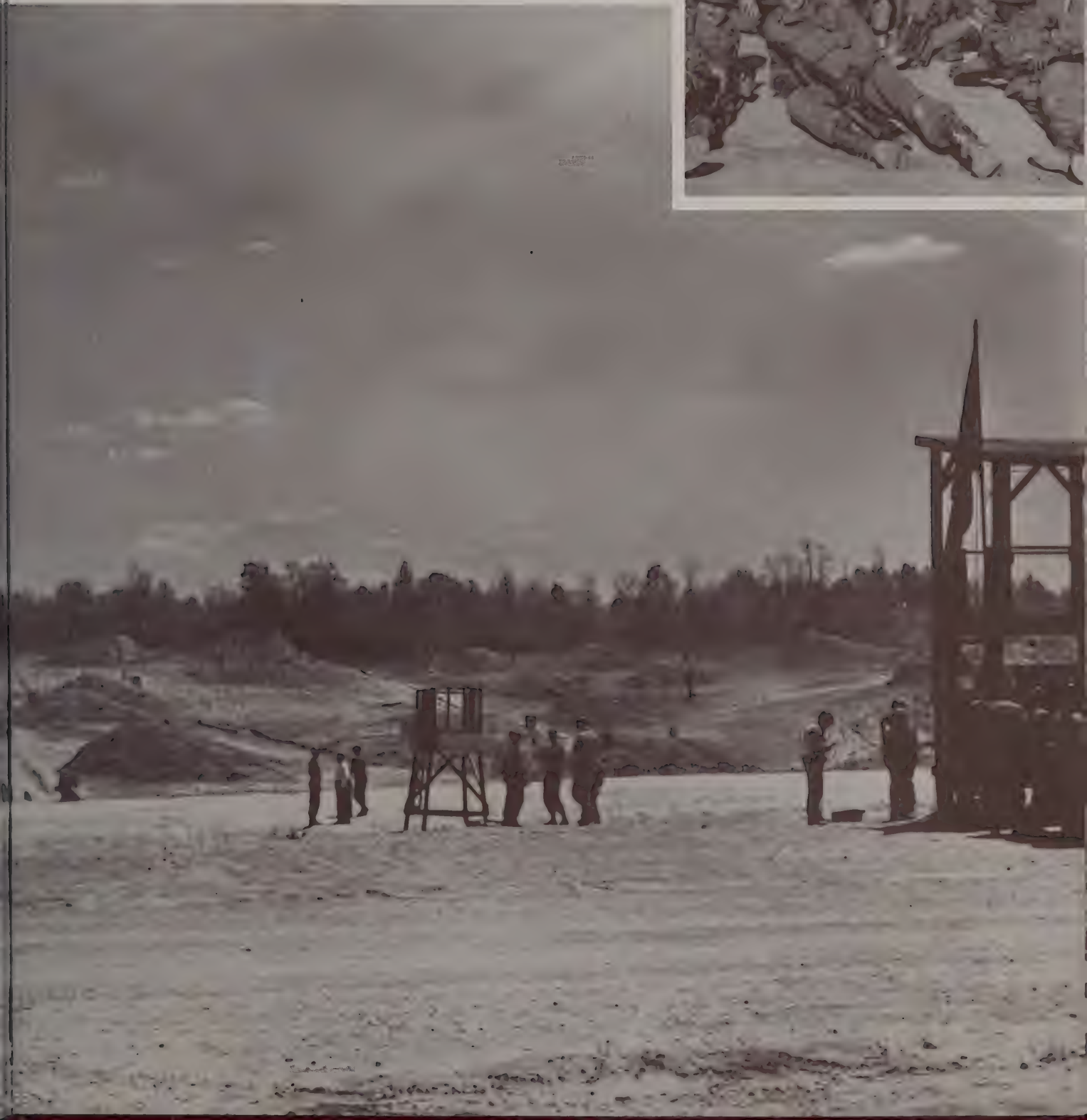
BURCHAM COMBAT COURSES

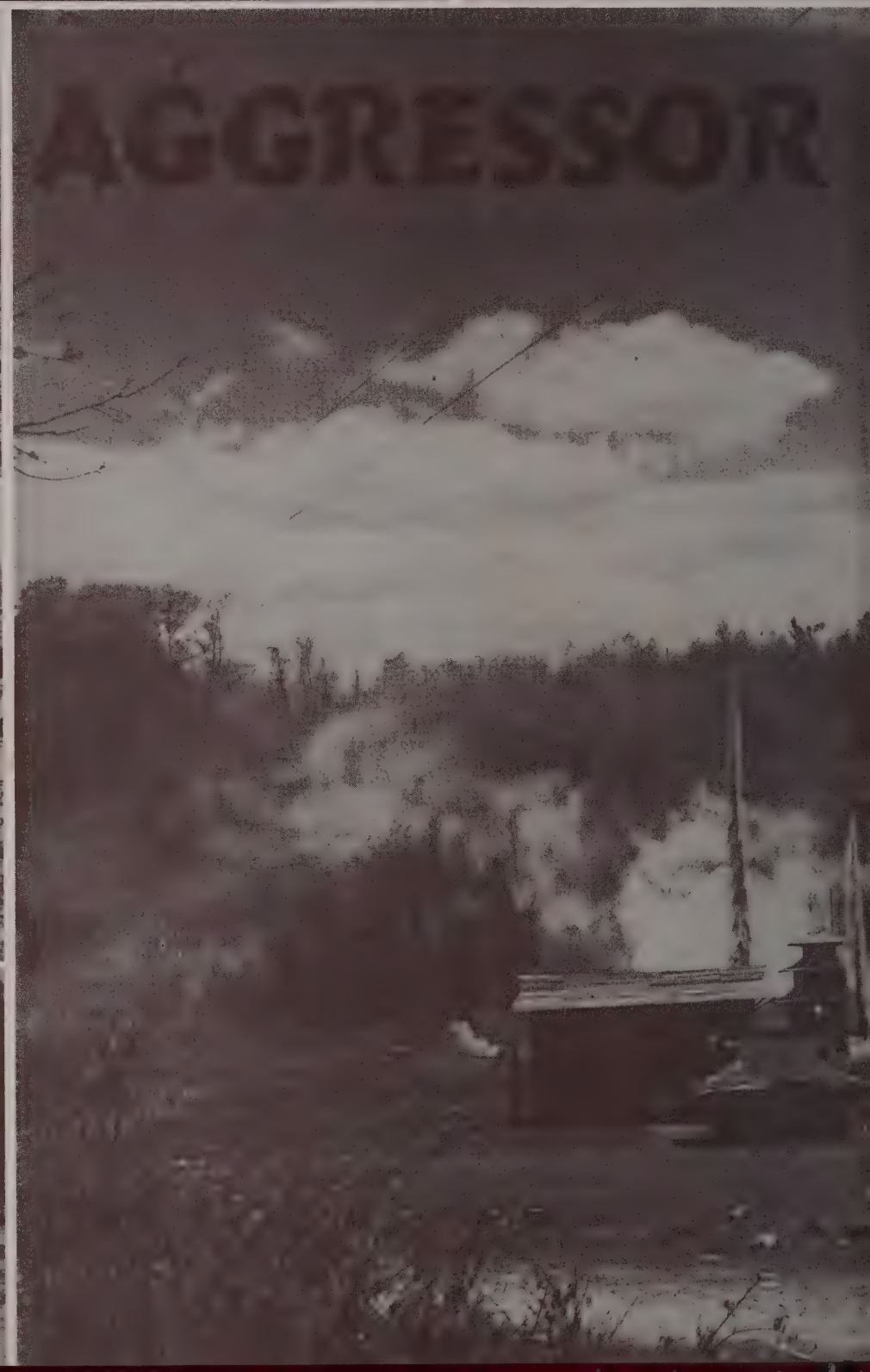


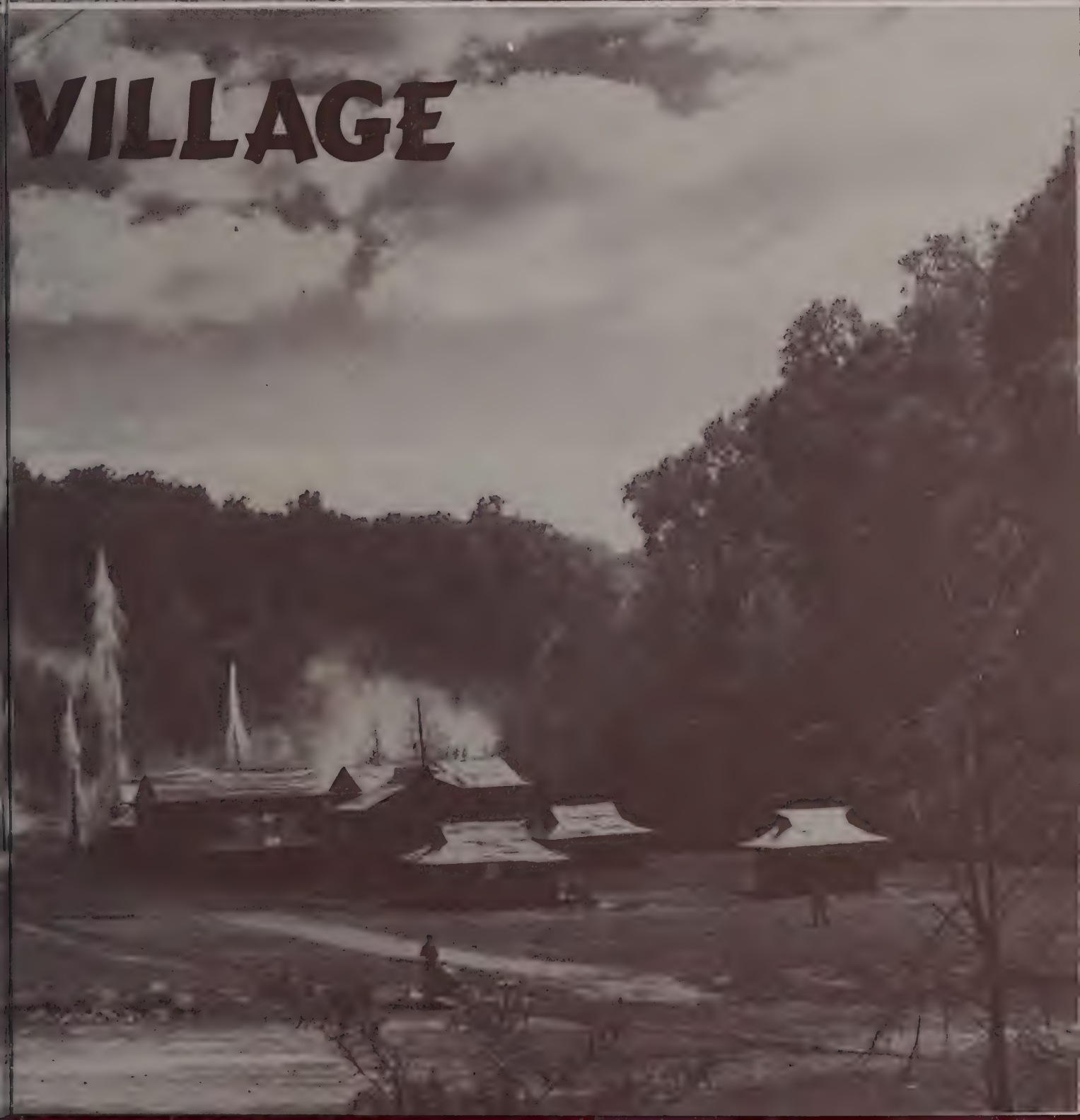
PELLS AND SALT TRANSITION



RIVER RANGES







VILLAGE

CANBY HILL INFIL



TRATION COURSE



CANBY HILL INFIL



TRATION COURSE

PROFICIENCY TESTS

1. Setting up the 81 mm mortar.



4. Map reading with a compass.



2. Walkie-talkie.



5. First aid.



3. Loading bazookas.



6. Dismantling Machine Guns.





1

1. Lecture on concealment and camouflage.
2. Camouflage practice.
3. Class on military justice.



2



5



3



6



4



7

4. Mortar demonstration.
5. Tent rolling.
6. Gas mask drill.
7. Being shown how to pitch a pup tent.

8. Putting B. A. R. together.
9. How to sight the recoilless rifle.
10. Lecture on hand grenades.



11. B. A. R. sighting and aiming class.
12. Bayonet practice.
13. Instruction on 30 caliber machine gun.

Oh, my aching back.



Push-ups.

Feelin' mighty low.



The muscle builder.

“Ugh!”





Interiors of the I. and E. building.



Interiors of Service Club No. 2.



Library reading lounge.



Interior of the library.



Checking out a book in the library.



Bedroom in Guest House No. 2.





Cold, wet, and tired GIs.



When Willie comes
marching home.



Just a bunch of mugs.



Horse play.

After hours work.



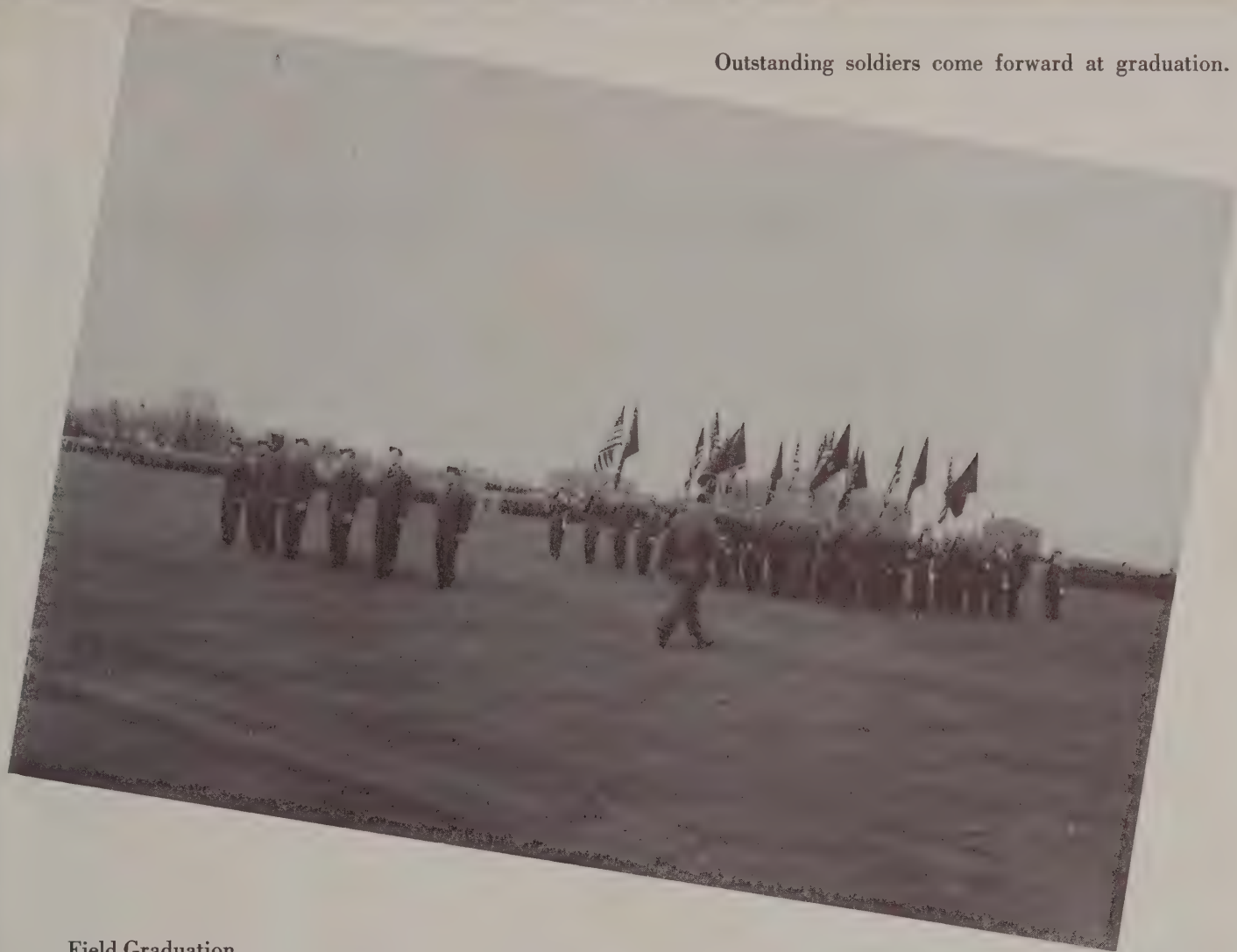
On parade.



At ease at Brooks



Outstanding soldiers come forward at graduation.



Field Graduation.





COMBAT COMMAND B



Combat Command B Staff.

COMBAT COMMAND B STAFF

CHARLES P. BIXEL
Colonel
Commanding Officer



Left to right, back row.

C. C. AEBI
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-3

R. V. MORTORFF
Captain
Assistant S-3

C. S. WENIGER
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-3

Middle row.

M. I. GOLDMAN
Captain
Assistant S-3

O. F. PARKER
Captain
Assistant S-3

Front row.

B. J. WEEKS
Captain
Motor Officer

R. S. ROSS
Captain
Assistant S-3

C. L. KENDALL
Captain
Gunnery Communications Chief

J. H. TULLIS
Captain
Adjutant

C. L. DAVIS
Major
S-3

J. H. SUTTON
Captain
S-4

K. SHAVALIER
Warrant Officer (jg)
U.P.O.

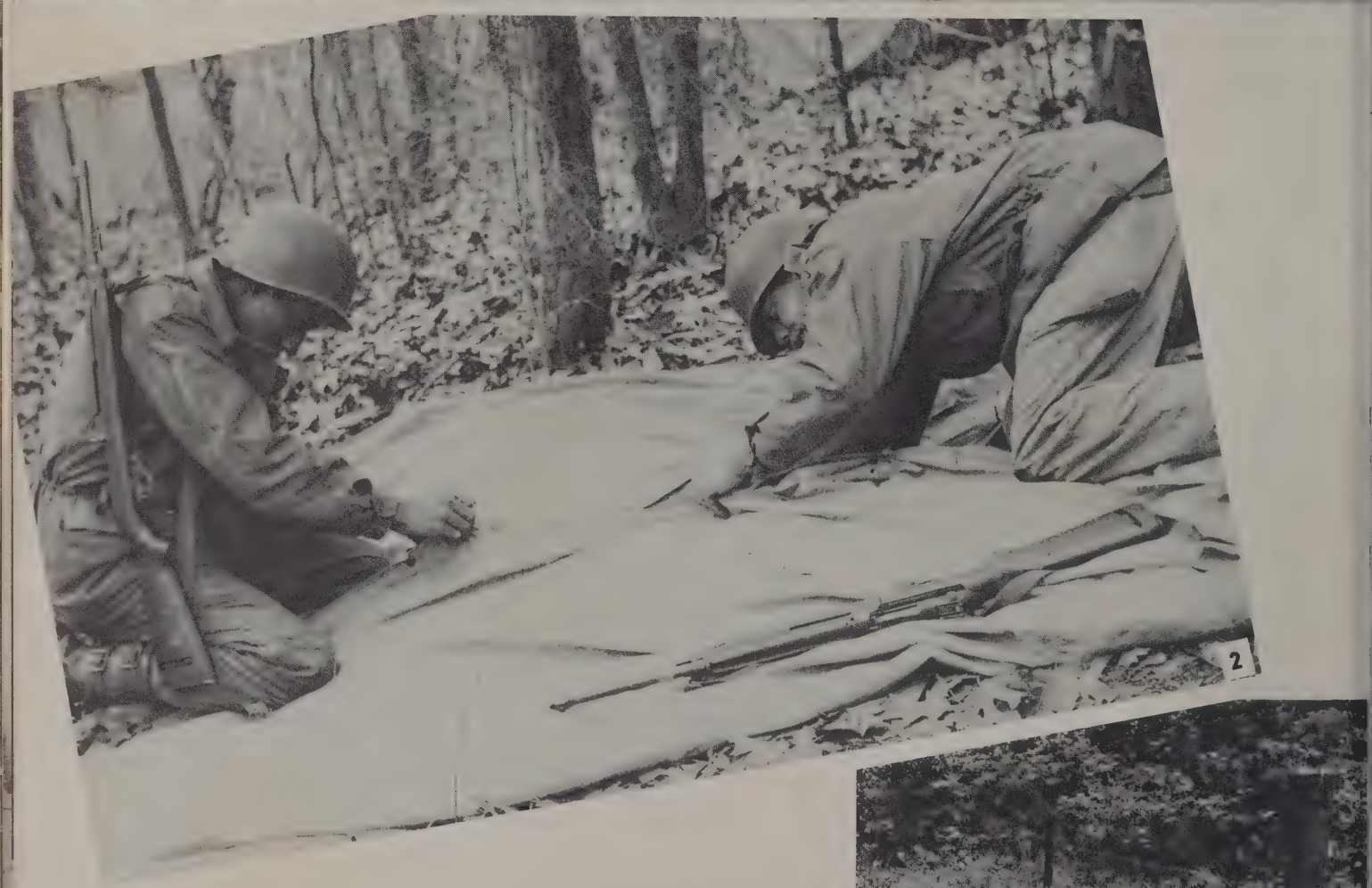
S. FEKETY
Captain
P and M Communications Chief





Throwing hand
grenades.





1. Demonstration of rifle grenade.
2. Setting up house-keeping.
3. Running Burcham's close combat course.





"Praise the Lord
And pass the ammunition. . . ."

"Diggin' in."



Off they zoom — rocket launchers.

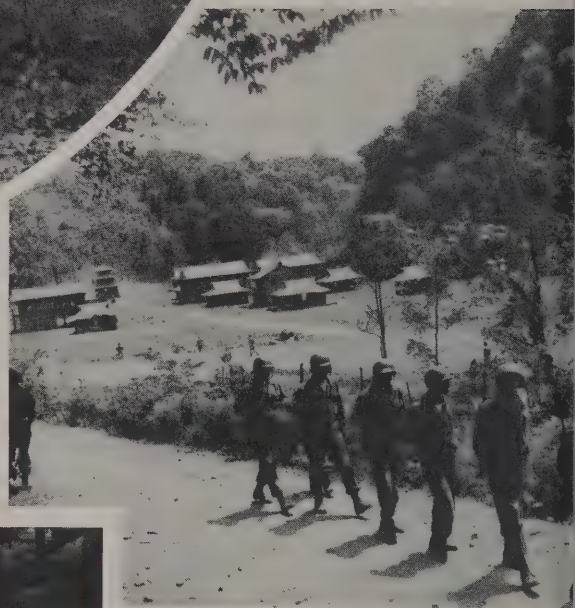




"Hit the dirt!"

"When day's work is done."

"Over hill, over dale. . . ."





One wiggle after another.



Coming through.



At Muldrough range.



What's one, more or less?



Peelin' for the needle.

"Home Sweet Home."



Chuggin' along.



COMPANY D, 33d MEDIUM TANK BATTALION



Just for the record . . .

Muldrough — carbine firing in prone position

Ammo detail — Muldrough Carbine Range

Fire . . .

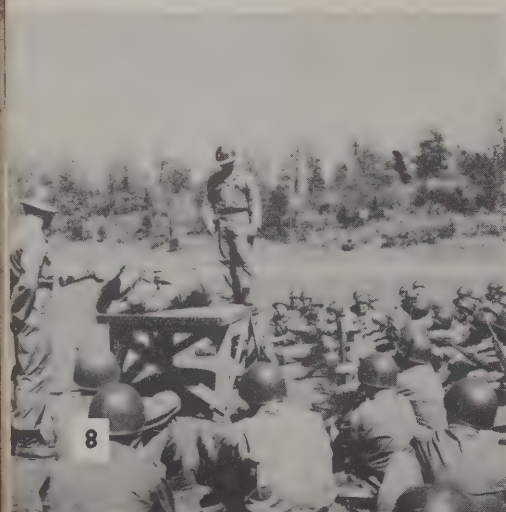




1. Lecture on firing technique.
2. Marching into classroom at the tank park
3. If I only had a match.
4. Fireman's carry.
5. Lecture technique of firing at Burcham 1000" landscape range.



6. Lecture on finger calibrations.
7. Lecture prior to running Burcham close combat course.
8. First Aid demonstration.
9. Area shot of the company at First Aid lecture.
10. Lecture on calibrations.





1. Firing sighting technique...
2. with carbine rifles.
3. Firing carbine at landscape target.
4. Technique of fire sighting.
5. Firing line...
6. Ditch jumping at Burcham close combat course.
7. Line shot of activity at Burcham Landscape Range.
8. Crawling through barbed wire entanglements.
9. Firing thru fence at Burcham close combat course.
10. Checking targets.





Parade rest.



Marching to classroom at tank park.



Indoor class on indoctrination of tank.

Classroom — scout and patrolling.

Take a break.



Ouch!





Dry firing at the PRI Circle



COMPANY D, 33d MEDIUM TANK BATTALION



FIRST ROW

Trainees

Adkins, Roy C.
Aguilar, Saturnino
Allen, Louis R.
Armstrong, James H.
Baker, Raymond J.
Banks, Charles R.
Baran, Alfred H.



SECOND ROW

Barnes, Stanley
Bartol, Theodore J.
Beatty, James J.
Becker, Harry W.
Bednash, Matthew J.
Bentley, Russell W.
Beresford, Leslie R.



THIRD ROW

Berogon, Joe
Bingaman, Bobby H.
Blackman, Shelly, Jr.
Blados, Leonard S.
Blahusch, James W.
Blasco, Edward J.
Blassingill, Robert



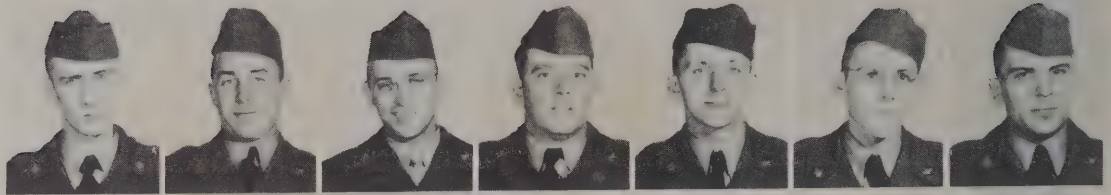
FOURTH ROW

Bohner, Robert F.
Borowsky, William T.
Brewer, Donald E.
Brewer, Loyd
Brickner, Robert J.
Bridges, Charles W.
Brisco, Henry, Jr.

COMPANY D, 33d MEDIUM TANK BATTALION

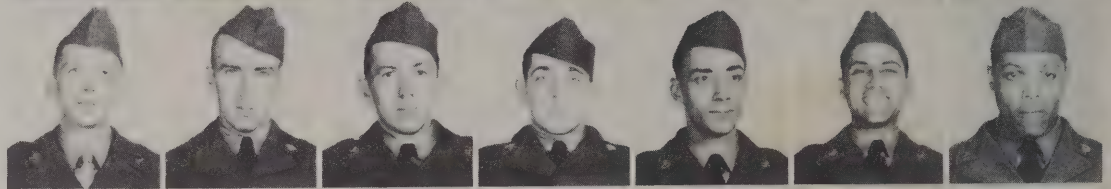
FIRST ROW

Bronowicz, Joseph H.
Broughton, Donald L.
Bruner, Harvey W., Jr.
Buckley, Jay E., Jr.
Buscher, Floyd W.
Butela, George R.
Bzorek, Frank



SECOND ROW

Cambria, Francis J.
Cameron, David J.
Campbell, Bernard E.
Cannon, James L.
Caraccio, John J.
Cardinali, Steve M.
Carey, Hugh, Jr.



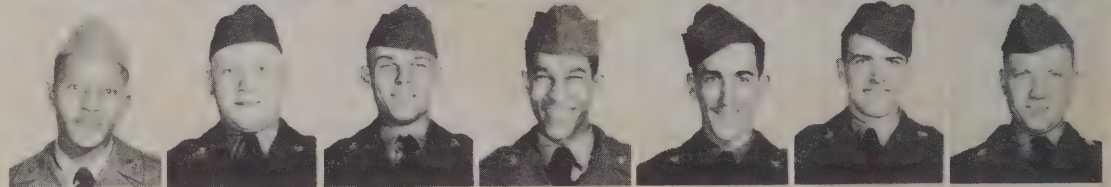
THIRD ROW

Carpenetti, Daniel J.
Carr, Lindsey W.
Carter, Raymond L.
Castelli, Ralph J.
Childs, Cecil
Cipriani, Joseph R.
Clark, Sam D.



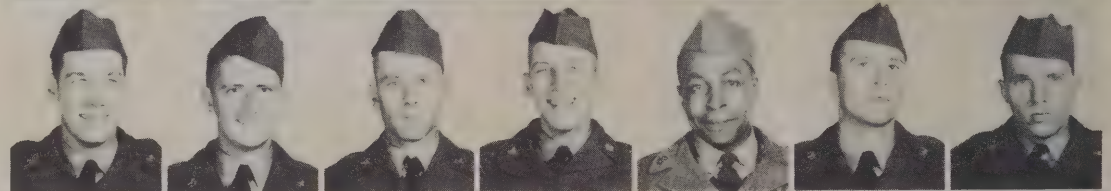
FOURTH ROW

Clay, Herman
Coffman, Elmer E.
Collins, Robert N.
Colston, Ervin M.
Cook, James K.
Davis, Harold D.
Dennis, Delbert



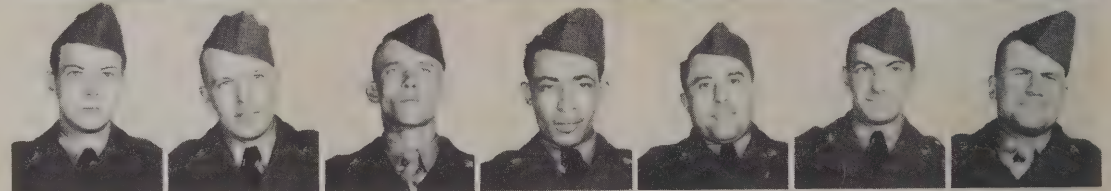
FIFTH ROW

Devaney, James M.
Dill, Steve M.
Dodd, Roy L.
Dunn, Charles
Ellerbee, Hubert
Ely, Harry S., Jr.
Embry, Shurley



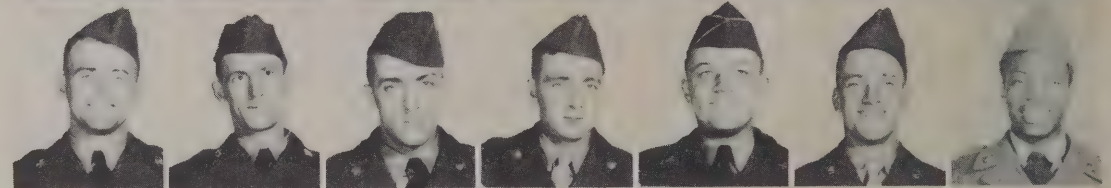
SIXTH ROW

Eure, Charles H., Jr.
Fedak, John
Fox, William D.
French, Famous L.
Gawlik, Joseph M.
George, Clifton R.
Gerhardt, Charles D.



SEVENTH ROW

Gish, Harold E.
Glweck, John
Goedde, Robert F.
Good, Earl F.
Goss, Richard E.
Gray, Presley Q.
Griffin, John B.



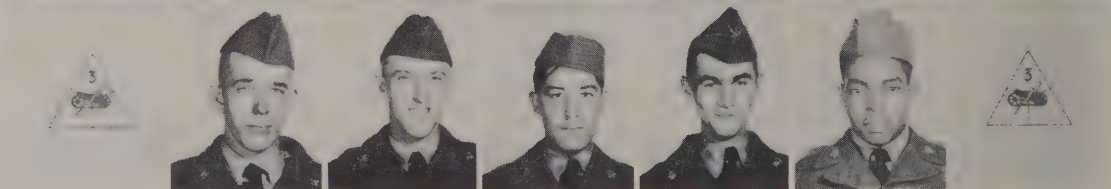
EIGHTH ROW

Guley, Edward K.
Gutscher, Eugene H.
Hammell, Major
Hansel, John V.
Harmon, Eugene W.
Harper, Alfred W.
Hasty, Gerald D.



NINTH ROW

Heckert, William K.
Hedrick, Gary L.
Hernandez, Thomas F.
Hightower, James E.
Hill, R. C.



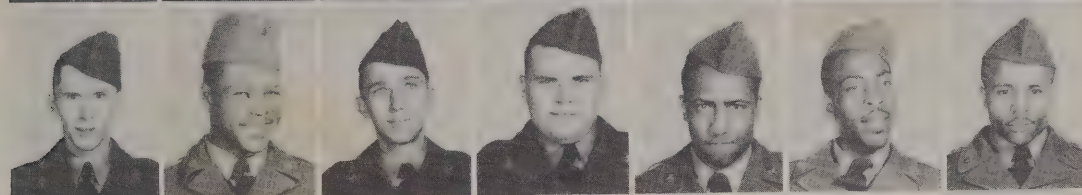


COMPANY D, 33d MEDIUM TANK BATTALION



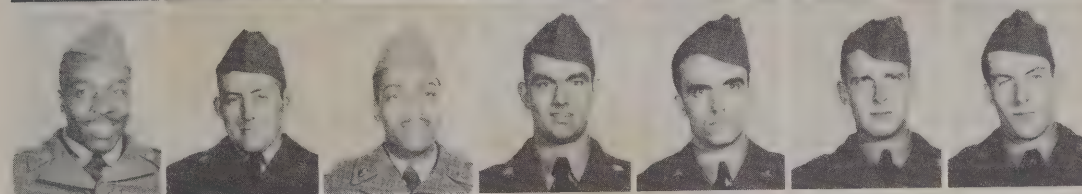
FIRST ROW

Hoffman, Alan L.
Holland, William J.
Holme, James, Jr.
Holmes, Kenneth E.
Hopkins, Frank J.
Horr, Paul E.
Huffman, Richard W.



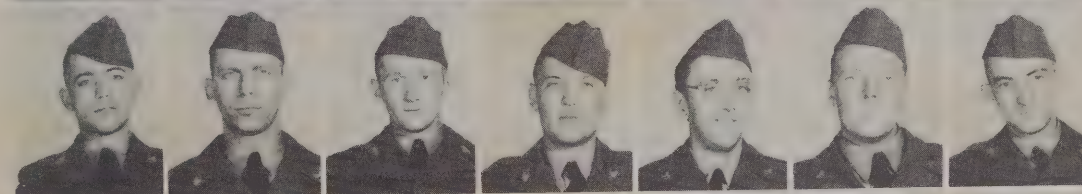
SECOND ROW

Huser, George R.
Hutchinson, William
Huxham, Claude W.
Igo, John R.
Jackson, Freddie J.
Jackson, Levy
Jackson, Ulaska



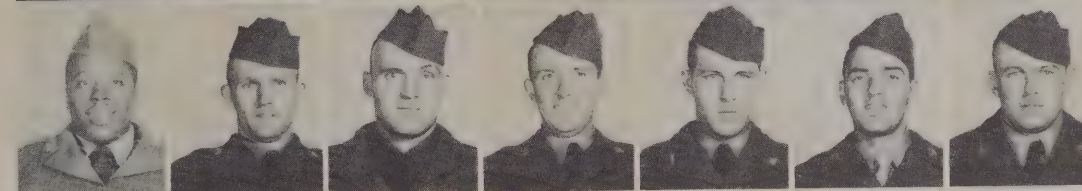
THIRD ROW

James, Jessie
Johnson, James E.
Jones, Raymond
Juby, Joe J.
Julian, John A.
Kennedy, Frank
Kidd, Edward E.



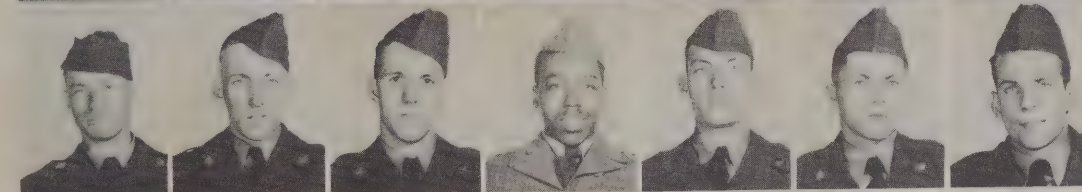
FOURTH ROW

Kime, James T.
Kinder, Frederick P.
Klein, Carl W.
Knepshield, James K.
Kohnke, Donald A.
Kreishimer, John P.
Leach, Richard E.



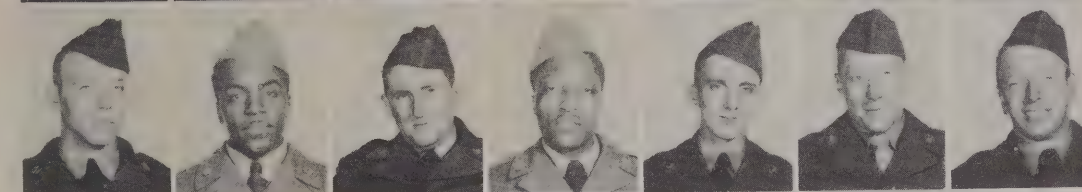
FIFTH ROW

Lewis, Columbus
Long, Junior
Loudner, Robin
Mabery, Albert J.
Martin, Emil B.
Mauret, Raymond E.
Mayauskas, Leo J.



SIXTH ROW

Mays, Welte E.
McElheny, Howard J.
McEllroy, George S.
McFarland, Henry D.
McIntyre, Joseph C.
McNeal, Thomas W.
Meads, Vincent J.



SEVENTH ROW

Mendenhall, Abe
Midgyett, Roy L.
Milford, Phillip L.
Miller, Charlie
Miller, Donald J.
Miller, Harry R.
Miller, Olen G.



EIGHTH ROW

Miller, William D.
Mitchell, Richard J.
Murray, Charles L.
Nahgahgwon, Lawrence, Jr.
Nastala, Chester L.
Neff, William J.
Nigro, John J.



NINTH ROW

Norris, Jack L.
Ollio, Joseph A.
Owens, D. R.
Perez, Paul M.
Poulston, James R.

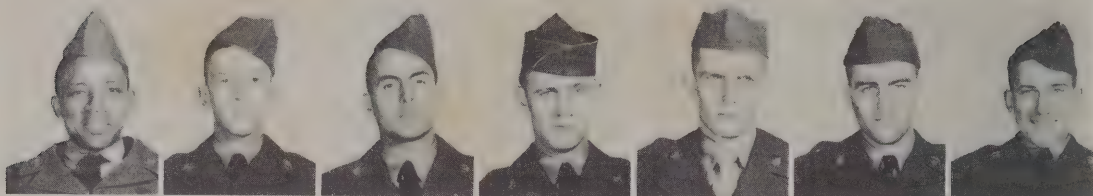


COMPANY D, 33d MEDIUM TANK BATTALION



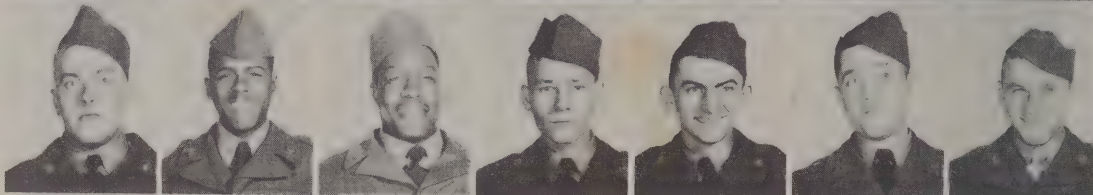
FIRST ROW

Powell, Ralph
Price, Donald T.
Proudfoot, Orval L.
Putthoff, Arthur K.
Queen, Curtis
Quinn, Nathan R.
Raos, Veron A.



SECOND ROW

Reissen, Henry F.
Ringo, Robert
Rocquemore, Fred L.
Rose, Bernie L.
Rosiar, Sam J.
Rothmeyer, John R.
Rue, Joseph T.



THIRD ROW

Ruen, Joseph H.
Sammons, Richard W.
Santoni, Gilbert M.
Schmitt, David A.
Schreidt, Wilfred G.
Shannon, Melvin R.
Silk, Lawrence M.



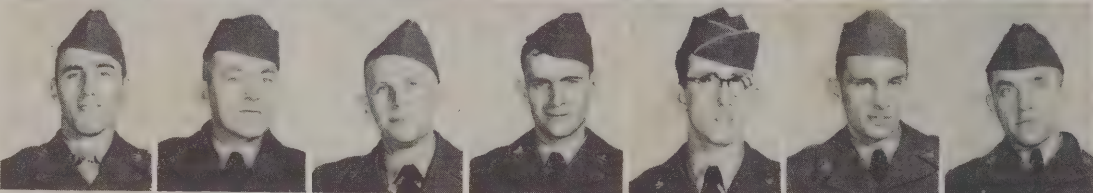
FOURTH ROW

Simlon, Westley
Simmons, Ross D.
Sinnott, James P.
Sites, Robert J.
Slowik, Joseph
Snider, Melvin A.
Snyder, Daniel C.



FIFTH ROW

Sokol, Pete J., Jr.
Sosna, Stanley C.
Spaits, John G.
Stewart, Donald L.
Sublett, Ronald G.
Tanski, Paul J.
Tarnas, Antoni



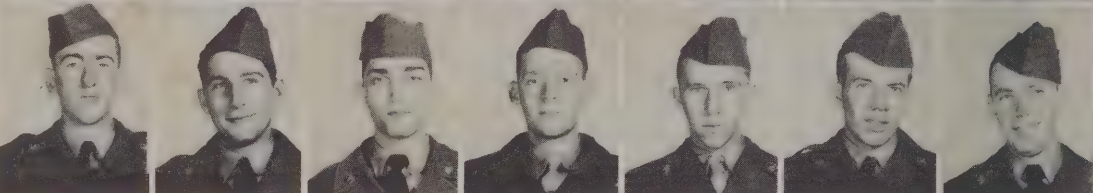
SIXTH ROW

Taylor, Robert
Teklies, Frank
Thomas, George
Thomas, Levit
Tomasulo, Anthony
Triggs, Janice
Vantroba, John M.



SEVENTH ROW

Vernatter, Winnies G.
Vincent, Thomas C.
Warnken, William M.
Weekley, Lloyd A.
Weikirn, Marshall N.
Weitzel, William J.
Werner, Joseph C.



EIGHTH ROW

Whitlock, Morton F.
Williams, Charles W.
Williams, Frank C.
Williams, George B.
Wilson, James C.
Wise, Thomas E.
Woeste, Charles F.



NINTH ROW

Wolf, Howard C.
Wolfe, Robert B.
Yingling, Robert
Zuesy, Paul E.
Zychal, Anthony



